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(71) 【出願人】	(71) [Applicant]		
【識別番号】00003953	[Applicant Code] 000003953		
【氏名又は名称】日東化学工業株式会社	[Name] NITTO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO. LTD. (DB		
【住所又は居所】東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目5番1号	69-102-4137) [Address] Tokyo Chiyoda-ku Marunouchi 1-5-1		

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】水村 由利江

【住所又は居所】神奈川県横浜市鶴見区大黒町10番1号 日 東化学工業株式会社中央研究所内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】湯 不二夫

【住所又は居所】神奈川県横浜市鶴見区大黒町10番1号 日 (57)【要約】

【解決手段】 ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターを活性化する作用をもつ調節因子をコードするDNA領域、該調節因子により活性化を受けるニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターDNA領域、ロドコッカス属細菌細胞内で増殖可能なDNA領域およびロドコッカス属細菌において機能する薬剤耐性DNA領域を含んでなるロドコッカス属細菌用発現ベクター。

【効果】 ロドコッカス属細菌用発現ベクターに外来遺伝子を 組み込みロドコッカス属菌体内に共存させることにより、構成 的に外来遺伝子の発現を可能にせしめる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下記(1)~(4)のDNA領域を含んでなるロドコッカス(Rhodococcus)属細菌用発現ベクター。

- (1) ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターを活性化する作用をもつ 調節因子をコードするDNA領域
- (2) (1) の調節因子により活性化を受けるニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターDNA領域
- (3) ロドコッカス属細菌細胞内で増殖可能なDNA領域
- (4) ロドコッカス属細菌において機能する薬剤耐性DNA領域

【請求項2】 調節因子が配列番号1のアミノ酸配列を有するポリペプチドおよび配列番号2のアミノ酸配列を有するポリペプチドの2成分より構成される請求項1記載の発現ベクター。

【請求項3】 ポリペプチドをコードする遺伝子が配列番号3

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Mizumura Yuri river

[Address] Inside of Kanagawa Prefecture Yokohama Cit y Tsurumi-ku Daikoku-cho 10-1 Nitto Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DB 69-102-4137) Central Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Hot water Fujio

(57) [Abstract]

[Means of Solution] Including drug resistance DNA region which functions in growable DNA region and Rhodococcus sp. bacteria withthe nitrilase gene promoter DNA region, and Rhodococcus sp. bacteria intracellular which receive activation with DNA region and the said regulating factor which code it does regulating factor which has actionactivating nitrilase gene promoter expression vector for Rhodococcus sp. bacteria which becomes.

[Effect(s)] Exogenote is installed in expression vector for Rhodococcus sp. bacteria and revealing the exogenote is made constitute possible by coexisting inside Rhodococcus sp. cell mass.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Including DNA region of below-mentioned (1) to (4), expression vector for the Rhodococcus (Rhodococcus) being attached bacteria which becomes.

- (1) Regulating factor which has action which activates nitrilase gene promoter code isdone DNA region
- (2) (1) Activation is received with regulating factor ni trilase gene promoter DNA region
- (3) With Rhodococcus sp. bacteria intracellular growa ble DNA region
- (4) It functions in Rhodococcus sp. bacteria chemical resistance DNA region

[Claim 2] Expression vector which is stated in Claim 1 which from 2 component of thepolypeptide which possesses amino acid sequence of polypeptide and Sequence Number 2 where theregulating factor has anino acid sequence of Sequence Number 1 is formed.

[Claim3] Expression vector which is stated in Claim

および配列番号4の塩基配列を有する請求項2記載の発現ベクター。

【請求項4】 ロドコッカス属細菌細胞内で複製増殖可能なDNA領域がプラスミドpRCOO1、pRCOO2、pRCOO3およびpRCOO4からなる群から選ばれる少なくとも1種のプラスミド由来である請求項1記載の発現ベクター。

【請求項5】 薬剤耐性 DNA 領域がトランスポゾンTN903由来のカナマイシン耐性遺伝子からなる請求項1記載の発現ベクター。

【請求項6】 請求項1~5に記載の発現ベクターにニトリル ヒドラターゼ遺伝子を組み込んだ組換え体プラスミド。

【請求項7】 請求項6記載の組換え体プラスミドにより形質 転換されたロドコッカス属に属する微生物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は構成的に外来遺伝子の発現を可能とするロドコッカス (Rhodococcus)属細菌用発現ベクターに関する。詳しくは、ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターを活性化する作用をもつ調節因子をコードするDNA領域、調節因子により活性化を受けるニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターDNA領域、ロドコッカス属細菌内で複製可能なDNA領域および薬剤耐性遺伝子を含むDNA領域を含有する発現ベクター、ならびにこの発現ベクターにニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を組み込んだプラスミドにより形質転換されたロドコッカス属に属する微生物に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】ロドコッカス属に属する微生物は、その物理的強度や酵素等を細胞内に多量蓄積する能力から、産業的に有用な微生物触媒として知られ、例えば、ニトリル類の酵素的水和または加水分解によるアミドまたは酸の生産等に利用されている(特開平2-470、特開平3-251192参照)。また、これらの酵素を含む微生物触媒を、遺伝子組換えの方法によりさらに有用なものに改良する試みがなされている(特開平4-211379、特開平6-25296、特開平6-303971参照)。さらに、ロドコッカス属に属する微生物の遺伝子操作を効率的に押し進めるために、宿主一ベクター系の開発が進められており、新規なプラスミドの探索(特開平4-148685、特開平4-330287、特開平7-255484、特開平参照)やベクターの開発(特開平5-64589、特開平8-56669、Journal of Bacteriology 170、638-645(1988)、米

2 where gene which polypeptidethe code is done has base sequence of Sequence Number 3 and Sequence Number 4.

[Claim4] Expression vector which is stated in Claim 1 which is a plasmid derivation of the at least 1 kind which is chosen from group where duplication growable DNA regionconsists of plasmid pRC001, pRC002, pRC003 and pRC004 with the Rhodococcus sp. bacteria intracellular.

[Claim 5] Expression vector which is stated in Claim I where chemical resistance DNA region consists of thekanamycin resistance gene of transposons TN903 derivation.

[Claim 6] Recombinant plasmid which installs nitrile hydratase gene in expression vector which is stated in the Claims 1 through 5.

[Claim 7] With recombinant plasmid which is stated in Claim 6 neoplastic transformation microorganism whichbelongs to Rhodococcus sp. which is done.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention regards expression vector for Rhodococcus (Rhodococcus) being attached bacteria whichmakes revealing exogenote possible constitute. Details regard microorganism which belongs to Rhodococcus sp. which neoplastic transformation isdone with plasmid which installs nitrile hydratase gene in expression vector, and this expression vector which contain DNA region which includes replicatible DNA region and chemical resistance geneinside nitrilase gene promoter DNA region and Rhodococcus sp. bacteria which receive activation with DNA region and regulating factor which regulating factor which has action which activates the nitrilase gene promoter code are done.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Microorganism which belongs to Rhodococ cus sp., from capacity which in theintracellular large amount is accumulated, is informed physical strength and enzymeete in industrial as useful microorganism catalyst, is utilized in production etc of theamide or acid by enzymatic hydration or hydrolysis of for example nitriles, (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 2-470 and Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 3-251192 reference). In addition, furthermore attempt which improves to useful ones hasdone microorganism catalyst which includes these enzyme, with method of the gene recombination, (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 4-211379,

国特許 4,920,054) などが行われている。

【〇〇〇3】本発明者らは、すでにロドコッカス エリスロポリス (Rhodococcus erythropolis) SK92株からニトリラーゼ遺伝子およびその調節遺伝子をクローン化し、複合プラスミドベクターpK4を用いてロドコッカス属体内での発現を可能とした(特開平8-173169参照)。さらに、ニトリラーゼ発現の構成化した変異株SK92ーB1株の構成化に関わる変異調節因子をコードする遺伝子を誘導型ニトリラーゼ産生細菌内に導入することにより、誘導物質を添加することなくニトリラーゼを得ることを可能にした(特開平9-23832号公報参照)。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、これまでロドコッカス属の汎用的な発現ベクターは知られておらず、遺伝子を高発現させるのための新しいベクターの開発が望まれていた

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】かかる状況下、鋭意検討を行った結果、本発明者らは、ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターを構成的に活性化する作用を有する変異型調節因子を含む汎用的で且つ目的とする遺伝子を高発現させ得るロドコッカス細菌用発現ベクターを見出し、本発明を完成するに至った。

【0006】すなわち、本発明は、

- 1) 下記(1)~(4) のDNA領域を含んでなるロ<mark>ド</mark>コッカス(Rhodococcus) 属細菌用発現ベクター、
- (1) ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーターを活性化する作用をもつ調節因子をコードするDNA領域

Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 6-25296 and Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 6-303971 reference). Furthermore, in order to push genetic operation of microorganism which belongs tothe Rhodococcus sp. in efficient, development of host-vector systemis advanced, searchof novel plasmid (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 4-148685, Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 4-330287, Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 7-255484 and Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei reference) and development (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 5-64589, Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 8-56669, Journal of Bacteriology 170, 638-645 (1988) and U.S. Patent 4, 920,054) etc of vector is done.

[0003] Already nitrilase gene and its regulator gene cloning it did these inventors, from the Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodococcus erythropolis) SK92 strain, it made revelation with Rhodococcus sp. inside the body possible making use of the compound plasmid vector pK4, (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 8-17 31 69 reference). Furthermore, it made that nitrilase is obtained without adding the inducing substance by introducing gene which mutation regulating factor which relates to the constitution conversion of mutant SK9 2- B1 strain which it constitutes converts of nitrilase revelation code is done into inducible type nitrilase production bacteria, possible (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 9-23832 disclosure reference).

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] But, commo n expression vector of Rhodococcus sp. was not known so far, high reveals for thesake of development of new vector was desired gene.

[0005]

[Means to Solve the Problems] Under this status, as for result of doing diligent investigation, as for the these inventors, and gene which is made object high you discovered theexpression vector for Rhodococcus bacteria which can be revealed with common whichincludes mutant type regulating factor which possesses action which activates the nitrilase gene promoter constitute this invention reached to completion.

[0006] As for namely, this invention,

- 1) including DNA region of below-mentioned (1) to (4), expression vector for Rhodococcus (Rhodococcus) being attached bacteria which becomes,
- (1) Regulating factor which has action which activates nitrilase gene promoter code isdone DNA region

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- (2) (1) の調節因子により活性化を受けるニトリラーゼ遺伝子 プロモーターDNA領域
- (3) ロドコッカス属細菌細胞内で増殖可能なDNA領域
- (4) ロドコッカス属細菌において機能する薬剤耐性DNA領域
- 2) 上記発現ベクターにニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を組み込んだ組換え体プラスミド、ならびに、
- 3)上記組換え体プラスミドにより形質転換されたロドコッカス属に属する微生物、に関する。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明を詳細に説明する。なお、本発明の調節因子はロドコッカスエリスロポリス(Rhodococous erythropolis)SK92株の変異株SK92-B1株由来のものであるが、SK92株由来の調節因子を用いることにより、誘導型の発現ベクターにすることができる。

【0008】SK92-B1株は R. erythropolis SK92-B1 (FEPM P-14853)、SK92株はRhodococcus sp . SK92 (FEPM BP-3324) として、それぞれ工業 技術院生命工学工業技術研究所に寄託されている。その他、以 下に説明するプラスミド等は以下のとおりである。すなわち、 SK92株由来ニトリラーゼ遺伝子および調節遺伝子を含むプ ラスミドpSK106はこれを含有する形質転換体 E. coli JM109/pSK106 (FERM P-14856), SK92-B 1株由来ニトリラーゼ遺伝子および調節遺伝子を含むプラスミ ドpBSK201はこれを含有する形質転換体 E. coli JM10 9/pBSK201 (FERM P-14855)、複合プラスミドベ クターpK4はこれを含有する形質転換体 R. rhodochrous A TCC 12674/pK4 (FERM BP-3731)、ロドコッカス ロドクロウス J-1株のH型ニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子 を含むプラスミドpNHJIOHはこれを含有する形質転換体 TG1/pNHJ10H (FERM BP-2777)、プラスミドpS JO23は形質転換体 R. rhodochrous ATCC12674/pSJ023 (F ERM P-16108)として、同じく工業技術院生命工学 工業技術研究所に寄託されている。

[0009]

【実施例】以下、実施例により詳細に説明する。ただし、本発明はこれらの実施例により限定されるものではない。

- (2) (1) Activation is received with regulating factor ni trilase gene promoter DNA region
- (3) With Rhodococcus sp. bacteria intracellular growa ble DNA region
- (4) It functions in Rhodococcus sp. bacteria chemical r esistance DNA region
- 2) recombinant plasmid which installs nitrile hydratase gene in above-mentioned expression vector, and,

Microorganism which belongs to Rhodococcus sp. w hich neoplastic transformation is done, itregards 3) with above-mentioned recombinant plasmid.

[0007]

[Embodiment of Invention] Below, this invention is explained in detail. Furthermore, as for regulating factor of this invention it is something of mutant SK92 - B1 strain derivation of Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodococcus erythopolis)SK92 strain it can make expression vector of inducible type, but by using regulating factor of SK92 strain derivation.

[0008] As for SK92 - B1 strain as for R. erythopolis SK9 2- B1(FEP M P - 14853) and SK92 strain deposit it is donein respective Agency of Industrial Science and Technology National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology as Rhodococcus sp. SK92 (FEP MB P - 3324). In addition, plasmid etc which is explained below is asfollows. As for namely, SK92 strain derivative nitrilase gene and plasmid pSK106 which includes the regulator gene as for transformed host E. coli JM109/pSK106 (FERM P-14856), SK92 - B1 strain derivative nitrilase gene and includes theregulator gene plasmid pBSK201 which contain this as for transformed host E. coli JM109/pBSK201(FERM P - 14855) and compoundplasmid vector pK4 which contain this as for plasmid pNHJI0H which includes H-type nitrile hydratase gene of the transformed host R. rhodochrous ATCC 12674/pK4(FERM BP - 37 31) and Rhodococcus rhodochrous J-1 strain which contain this as for transformed host TG1/pNHJ10H(FERM BP - 2777) and the plasmid pSJ023 which contain this deposit it is done similarly in Agency of Industrial Science and Technology National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technologyas transformed host R. rhodochrous ATCC12674/pSJ023(FERM P - 16108).

[0009]

[Working Example(s)] You explain in detail below, with Working Example. However, this invention is not something which is limited by these Working Example.

【0010】 実施例1

1) 調節遺伝子をコードする遺伝子を含むプラスミドの作製

I-I) DNA断片の作製

SK92株由来のプラスミドpSK106の調節遺伝子をコー ドする遺伝子を含む領域(約3kb EcoRV断片) (特開 平8-173169参照)を、SK92一B1株由来のプラスミドpB SK201の調節遺伝子をコードする遺伝子を含む領域(約3 kb EcoRV断片)とを置き換えたプラスミドpBSK3 02 (特開平9-23832 参照) を制限酵素 Saclで切断後、7 . 3kbのSacl断片を0. 7%アガロース電気泳動により 分離し、ゲルより切り出し回収した。 10 µ 1 の p B S K 3 0 2に対し、10倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液10μ1、減菌水78μ Ⅰ、制限酵素Sac I 2 μ I を加え37℃にて2時間反応させ た。ベクターに用いたpUC118断片は次のように作製した 。10 µ I の p U C 1 1 8 に対し 1 0 倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液 1 ΟμΙ、滅菌水フフμΙ、制限酵素Sacl2μΙを加え3フ ℃で2時間反応後、フェノール処理、エタノール沈澱させた後 乾燥して50μ1の滅菌水に溶解した。さらに、アルカリフォ スタファーゼ(宝酒造株式会社)1μ1、10倍濃度緩衝液1 O μ Ⅰ、滅菌水3 9 μ Ⅰ を加え65℃で反応後フェノール処理 、エタノール沈澱を行い乾燥して滅菌水に溶解した。7.3k b断片を含むDNA断片画分1μlを、上記のように調製した Sacl切断pUC118とライゲーションキット(宝酒造株 式会社)を用いて4℃で一晩反応させることによりpUC11 8への挿入を行った。

【〇〇11】1-2)形質転換体の作製および組換え体DNAの 選別

大腸菌JM109株をLB培地(1.0%バクトトリプトン、 0.5%バクトイーストエキス、0.5%NaCl)1mlに接種し37 $^{\circ}$ C、5時間前培養し、この培養物100 μ lをSOB培地50ml(2%バクトトリプトン、0.5%バクトイーストエキス、10mMNaCl、2.5mMKCl、1mMMgSO $_4$ 、1mMMgCl $_2$)に加え、18 $^{\circ}$ Cで20時間培養した。遠心により集菌した後、冷13mlTF溶液(20mMPlPES-KOH(pH6.0)、200mMKCl、10mMCaCl $_2$ 、40mMMnCl $_2$)を13ml加え、0 $^{\circ}$ Cで10分放置後、再度遠心した。上澄を除いた後、沈澱した大腸菌に冷TF溶液3.2mlに懸濁し0.22mlのジメチルスルホキシドを加え0 $^{\circ}$ Cで10分間放置した。こうして作製したコンピテントセル200 μ lに工程 l-l)で作製した組換え体プ

[0010] Working Example 1

1) includes gene which regulator gene code is doneproduction of plasmid which

1-1) production of DNA fragment

Region (Approximately 3 kb EcoRV fragment) (Jap an Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 8-17 31 69 reference) which includes gene which regulator gene of plasmid pSK106of SK92 strain derivation code is done, region which includes thegene which regulator gene of plasmid pBSK201 of SK9 2- B1 strain derivation code isdone (Approximately 3 kb EcoRV fragment) with plasmid pBSK302 (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 9-23832 reference) which is replaced after cutting off, itseparated Sacl fragment of 7. 3 kb with restriction enzyme SacI due to 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cutfrom gel and recovered. 2 hours it reacted with 37 °C vis-a-vis pBSK302 of 10 1, including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 78 1 and restriction enzyme Sac12
I. Following way it produced pUC118 fragment which is used for vector. Vis-a-vis pUC118 of 10 1 after 2 hours reacting, after phenol treatment and ethanol precipitation drying with 37 °C including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 77 1 and the restriction enzyme Sac12 1 it melted in sterile water of 50 1. Furthermore, after reacting it did phenol treatment, and ethanol precipitation with the65 °C alkali フォス tough あせ (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) 1 1, including 10 times concentration buffer 10 1 and the sterile water 39 1 and dried and melted in sterile water. DNA fragment fraction 1 1 which includes 7.3 kb fragment, as description above making use of the SacI cutting pUC118 and ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) which are manufactured it inserted to pUC118 overnight by reacting with 4 °C.

[0011] 1-2) of transformed host and selection of recombinant DNA

Inoculation it did E. coli JM109 strain in LB culture m edium (1.0 % Bacto triptone, 0.5 % Bacto yeast extract and 0.5 % NaCl) 1 ml and 37 °C and the 5 hours preculture did, 2 0 hour it cultured with 18 °C this culture 100 1 in additionto SOB culture medium 50 ml (2 % Bacto triptone, 0.5 % Bacto yeast extract, 10 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgSO4 and 1 mM MgCl2). microbe collection after doing, 13 ml it added cold 13 ml TF solution (20 mM PIPES - KOH (pH 6.0), 200 mM KCl, 10 mM CaCl2 and 40 mM Mn Cl2) with the centrifugation, after 10 min leaving, centrifugation did for second time with the0 °C. After excluding supernatant, in E. coli which

ラスミドを含有する溶液(DNAライブラリー)を 10μ ー加え、0 \mathbb{C} で30分放置後、42 \mathbb{C} で30秒間ヒートショックを与え0 \mathbb{C} で2分間冷却後、SOC培地(SOB培地に20mMグルコースを加えたもの)を0.8m ー加え37 \mathbb{C} にて60分間振盪培養した。これを 200μ ーずつアンピシリン 100μ g/m - と1m Mの - PTG(イソプロピルー β - チオガラクトシド)と0.3m Mの X - gal(5 - ブロモー4 - クロー3 - インドリルー β - D - ガラクトピラノシド)含有のLB 寒天培地にまき、37 \mathbb{C} で培養した。寒天培地上に生育した形質転換体コロニーについて青色発色の有無により目的の組換え体の選択を行った。

wasprecipitated suspension it did in cold TF solution 3.2 ml and 10 min itleft with 0 °C including dimethyl sulfoxide of 0.22 ml. In this way, step 1-1) solution (DNA library) which contains recombinant plasmid which isproduced with 10 1 was added to competent cell 200 I which is produced, with 0 °C after 3 0 min leaving, 30 second heat shock was given withthe 42 °C and with 0 °C after 2 min cooling, SOC culture medium (Those which add 20 mM glucose to SOB culture medium) the 60 min shaking culture was done with 0.8 ml adding 37 °C. This each 200 1 IPTG of ampicillin 100 g/ml and 1 mM (isopropyl - - thio galactoside) with inthe LB agar culture medium of X - gal (5 - brono - 4-chloro - 3 indolyl - - D - galactopyranoside) content of 0. 3 mM it cultured with the spread and 37 °C. Concerning transformed host colony which is grown on agar culture medium it selected recombinant of objective with presence or absence of blue coloration.

【0012】1-3) 組換え体プラスミドの調製

工程 I-2)で選択した形質転換体を 1 0 0 m I の L B 培地にて 3 7 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ で $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

【〇〇13】2) ニトリラーゼ遺伝子プロモーター下流へニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を含む領域 が導入された、ロドコッカス属において複製可能な組換え体プラスミドの作製

工程 1) で作製したプラスミド $_{\rm P}$ BSK305のニトリラーゼ 遺伝子プロモーター下流にニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を含む 領域を導入し、さらに、ベクターを $_{\rm P}$ K4 [FERM BP-3731: ロドコッカス属プラスミド $_{\rm P}$ RC004と大腸菌ベクター $_{\rm P}$ HSG299 (トランスポゾンTN903由来のカナマイシン耐性遺伝子を含む)を連結させたもの(特開平5-64589、特開平5-68566 参照)]としたプラスミドを作製した。プラスミド $_{\rm P}$ BSK305を制限酵素XbalとEcoRlで切断後、7.3kbの断片を0.7%アガロース電気泳動により分離し、ゲルより切り出し回収した。10 $_{\rm H}$ Iの $_{\rm P}$ BSK3

[0012] 1-3) manufacturing recombinant plasmid

Step 1-2) with LB culture medium of 100 ml overnig ht culture it did transformed hostwhich is selected with with 37 °C, it washed after the microbe collection, with sterile water, solution I (the 2 mM glucose, 10 mM EDTA and 25 mM Tris * HCl (pH 8.0) the 25 mg added 5 ml and lysozyme, 30 min left with the 0 °C. solution II (1NNaOH and 5 % SDS) 5 min was left with 10 ml adding0 °C, solution III (the 3M sodium acetate (pH 4.8) 3 0 min was left with 7.5 ml adding0 °C. centrifugation it did this, furthermore centrifugation it did in supernatantincluding ethanol of 50 ml and removed supernatant and solution IVof 5 ml (the 20 min left 10 mM sodium acetate, 50 mM Tris* HCl (pH 8.0) and ribonuclease A solution (10 mg/ml) with the 2.5 Ladding room temperature. It dried plasmid which after centrifugation was precipitated including the ethanol of 12 ml in this and melted with sterile water. In this way, plasmid which is acquired pBSK305 it designated.

[0013] 2) region which includes nitrile hydratase gen e was introduced to the nitrilase gene promoter downstream, in Rhodococcus sp. production of replicatible recombinant plasmid

Step 1) region which includes nitrile hydratase gene in nitrilase gene promoter downstream of theplasmid pBSK305 which is produced with was introduced, furthermore, the plasmid which designates vector as pK4 (those which connect FERM BP - 37 31: Rhodococcus sp. plasmid pRC004 and E. coli vector pHSG299 (kanantycin resistance gene of transposons TN903 derivation is included.) (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 5-64589 and Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 5-68566

05に対し、10倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液10 μ I、滅菌水76 μ I、制限酵素XbaIとEcoRIをそれぞれ2 μ I加え37 $^{\infty}$ にて2時間反応させた。

【 0014】ベクターに用いた pK4 断片は次のように作製した。 10μ 10pK4 に対し 10 倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液 10μ 1、滅菌水 10μ 10 倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液 10μ 10 に対した。 10μ 10 に対した。 10μ 10 に対した。 10μ 10 に対した。 10μ 10 に表す。 10μ 10μ 10

【 0015】 J-1株 H型ニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を含む 6.0 k b D N A 断片が p U C 1 9 ベクターに組み込まれたプラスミド p N H J 10 H [特開平4-211379、Biochim. Biophy s. Acta 1129、23-33 (1991) 参照] を制限酵素 B a m H I で、切断後セルフライゲーションしてプラスミド p F Y 702 を作製した。これを制限酵素 E c o R Vで切断後、リンカー p X b a I (宝酒造株式会社)とライゲーションし、さらに制限酵素 E c o R V0 で切断後 このは、 V0 での断片を V0 での下がロース電気泳動により分離し、ゲルより切り出し回収した。 V0 3 k b 断片 V1 V2 に V2 を V3 k b a V4 と V6 で V6 に V7 を V7 に V8 を V9 に V9

【 O O 1 6 】 3)ロドコッカス属細菌の形質転換および形質転換体のニトリルヒドラターゼ活性

ロドコッカス ロドクロウス ATCC12674株の対数増殖期の細胞を遠心分離により集菌し、氷冷した滅菌水にて3回洗浄し、滅菌水に懸濁した。 1μ 1のプラスミドpSJOO2と菌体懸濁液 10μ 1を混合し、氷冷した。チャンパーにDNAと菌体の混合液を入れ、遺伝子導入装置CET-200型(日本分光)により電場強度3.8kV/cm、パルス幅1ms、パルス回数20回で電気パルス処理を行った。電気パルス処理液を氷冷下10分間静置し、37℃で、10分間ヒートショックを行い、MYK培地(0.5%ポリペプトン、0.3%パクトモルトエキス、0.3%パクトイーストエキス、0.2%KH2PO4、0.2%K2HPO4(pH7.0))500 μ 1

reference)) was produced. plasmid pBSK305 after cutting off, it separated fragment of 7.3 kb withthe restriction enzyme Xbal and EcoR1 due to 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from gel andrecovered. Vis-a-vis pBSK305 of 10 l, 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 l, sterile water 76 l, restriction enzyme Xbal andthe EcoR1 2 hours it reacted respectively with 2 l adding37 °C.

[0014] Following way it produced pK4 fragment which is used for vector. Vis-a-vis pK4 of 10 1 after 2 hours reacting, after phenol treatment and ethanol precipitation drying with 37 °C including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 78 1 andthe restriction enzyme EcoR1 2 1 it melted in sterile water of 50 1. Furthermore, after reacting it did phenol treatment and ethanol precipitation with the65 °C alkali 7 † × tough bottle (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) 1 1, including 10 times concentration buffer 10 1 and the sterile water 39 1 and dried and melted in sterile water.

[0015] With restriction enzyme BamHI, after cutting off self ligation doing plasmid pNHJ10H (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 4-211379 and Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (0005-2728, BBBMBS) 1129, 23-33(1991) reference) where, 6.0 kb DNA fragment which includes J - 1 strain H-type nitrile hydratase gene isinstalled in pUC19 vector it produced plasmid pF Y702. This after cutting off, linker pXbaI(Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) and ligation it did with restriction enzyme EcoRV, furthermore it separated fragment of 2.1 kb which after cuttingoff includes nitrile hydratase gene with restriction enzyme EcoR1 due to 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from the gel and recovered. 2.1 kb fragment 1 I and above-mentioned XbaI and EcoR1 cutting pK41 | Iwhich include 7.3 kb fragment 1 I and nitrile hydratase gene making use of ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) theplasmid pSJ002 was produced overnight by reacting with 4 °C (Figure 1).

[0016] 3) neoplastic transformation of Rhodococcus s p. bacteria and nitrile hydratase activity of transformed host

Microbe collection it did cell of logarithmic growth pha se of Rhodococcus rhodochrous ATCC12674 strain with centrifugal separation, the 3 time it washed with sterile water which ice cooling is done, thesuspension did in sterile water. It mixed plasmid pSJ002 and cell mass suspension 10 l of 1 l, ice cooling did. mixed solution of DNA and cell mass was inserted in chamber, theelectric pulsing treatment was done with electric field strength 3.8 kV/cm, pulse width 1 ms and pulse number of times 20 time with the gene introduction equipment CET - 200 type (Jasco Corp.

を加え、26℃、3時間振盪培養した後、75μg/mlカナマイシン入りMYK寒天培地に塗布し26℃、3日間培養した

【0017】こうして作製したロドコッカス属細菌組換え体(ATCC12674/pSJ002)をMYK培地($50\mu g$ /mlカナマイシン含有)10mIに接種し、30Cで24時間前培養した。この培養物 1mIを培地 100mI(1.5%グルコース、0.1%グルクトイーストエキス、1%グルタミン酸ナトリウム、0.05%KH $_2$ PO $_4$ 、0.05%K2 HPO $_4$ 、0.05%K3 HPO $_4$ 、0.05%K3 HPO $_4$ 、0.05%K3 HPO $_4$ 、0.05%K3 HPO $_5$ H7.2、 $50\mu g$ /mlカナマイシン含有)に加え、30Cで 60 の時間培養した。集菌後、この菌体を50mMリン酸緩衝液(10 H7.7)に懸濁し、その一部を10 H3 Cの大のにさせた。10 N塩酸の添加により反応を止め、反応液中の生成アクリルアミドを高速液体クロマトグラフィーを用いて測定した。その結果、ロドコッカス属細菌組換え体ATCC12674/pSJ002において、10 Cの大の中のアクリルアミドの生成が認められた。

【0018】4) プラスミドpSJ023の作製

pSJ002には、遺伝子発現に必要ない領域がまだ多く残っ ているため、不要な領域を取り除いたプラスミドpSJO23 を作製した。 pSJ002を制限酵素 EcoRIで部分分解後 、さらにEcoRVで切断し末端平滑化処理をおこなった後、 リンカーpEcoRI(宝酒造株式会社)とともにライゲーシ ョンを行い、プラスミドpSJOO8を作製した。10μ1の pSJOO2に対し、1O倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液1OμI、滅 菌水79.5μⅠ、制限酵素EcoRI0.5μlを加え37 ℃にて1時間反応させ、エタノール沈澱させた後乾燥して10 μΙの滅菌水に溶解した。さらに Klenow Fragment (宝酒造 株式会社) 2 μ | 、10倍濃度緩衝液10μ | 、滅菌水78μ Ⅰを加え37℃で反応後フェノール処理、エタノール沈澱を行 い乾燥して滅菌水10μ1に溶解した。14.6kbのDNA 断片を0. 7%アガロース電気泳動により分離し、ゲルより切 り出し回収した。回収したDNA断片10μlに対し10倍濃 度制限酵素緩衝液10μ1、滅菌水78μ1、制限酵素Εco RV2µIを加え、2時間反応させ、フェノール処理、エタノ ール沈殿を行った。次に、ライゲーションキット(宝酒造株式 会社)を用いて、リンカーpEcoRI(宝酒造株式会社)と 4℃で一晩反応させた。この溶液で形質転換された大腸菌より プラスミドpSJOO8を得た。

(DB 69-115-0700)). under ice cooling 10 min standing it did electric pulsing treatment liquid, with 37 °C, did 10 min heat shock, 26 °C and 3 hours shaking culture after doing, it applied to 75 g/ml kanamycin entering MYK agar culture medium including MYK culture medium (0.5 % polypeptone, 0.3 % Bacto mole jp7 extract, 0.3 % Bacto yeast extract, 0.2 % KH2 PO4 and 0.2 % K2 HPO4 (pH 7.0)) 50

cultured.

[0017] In this way, inoculation it did Rhodococcus sp. bacteria recombinant (ATCC12674/pSJ002) which is produced in MYK culture medium (50 g/ml kananycin content) 10 ml, 2 4 hours preculture did with 30 °C. This culture 1 ml in addition to culture medium 100 ml (1.5 % glucose, 0.1 % Bacto yeast extract, 1 % sodium glutamate, 0.05 % KH2 PO4, 0. 05 % K2 HPO4, 0.05 % mgnesium sulfate, 0.01 % cobalt chloride, pH 7.2 and 50 g/ml kananycin content), 60 hour it cultured with the 30 °C. After microbe collection, suspension it did this cell mass in 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.7), thepart of that 10 °C and 10 min it reacted in same bufferwhich contains 2.5 % acrylonitrile. Reaction was stopped with addition of 1N hydrochloric acid, formationacrylamide in reaction mixture was measured making use of high-performance liquid chromatography. As a result, it could recognize formation of acrylamide of the 44 mM in Rhodococcus sp. bacteria recombinant ATCC12674/pSJ002.

[0018] 4) production of plasmid pSJ023

Because region where there is not a necessity for gene expression remainsstill mainly, plasmid pSJ023 which removes unnecessary region was produced in thepSJ002 . pSJ002 with restriction enzyme EcoRl after partial hydrolysis, furthermore was cut off withthe EcoRV and after doing end smoothing treatment, with linker p EcoR1 (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) ligation wasdone, plasmid pSJ008 was produced. I hour reacting with 37 °C vis-a-vis pSJ002 of 10 1, including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 79.5 1 and restriction enzyme EcoRI0.5 l, after ethanol precipitation drying it melted in sterile water of 10 1. Furthermore after reacting it did phenol treatment and ethanol precipitation with the 37 °C including Klenow Fragment (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK)2 1, 10 times concentration buffer 10 1 and sterile water 78 I and dried and melted in sterile water 10 1. It separated DNA fragment of 14.6 kb due to 0. 7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from the gel and recovered. 2 hours reacting including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 78 1 and restriction enzyme EcoRV2 1 the vis-a-vis DNA fragment 10 | I which recovers, it did

【0019】また、プラスミド p B S K 3 0 2 から調節遺伝子をコードする遺伝子を含む領域、約3 k b E c o R V 断片を、0.7%アガロース電気泳動により分離し、ゲルより切り出し回収した。制限酵素による切断は、10 μ 1 の p B S K 3 0 2 に対し、10 倍濃度制限酵素緩衝液 10 μ 1 、滅菌水 7 8 μ 1、制限酵素 E c o R V 2 μ 1を加え 3 7 μ 2 にて 2 時間 反応させることにより行った。この3 k b E c o R V 断片 1 μ 1をもることにより行った。この3 k b E c o R V 断片 1 μ 2 をでることにより μ 2 で で の R と μ 3 を で で の R と μ 5 で で の R と μ 6 で μ 6 で μ 7 を μ 8 と μ 7 で μ 8 と μ 8 と μ 9 と μ 9 に μ

【0020】次に、プラスミドpSJ008を制限酵素EcoRIで部分分解後、さらにアルカリフォスタファーゼ(宝酒造株式会社)でBAP処理を行い、8.72kb断片を0.7%アガロース電気泳動により分離し、ゲルより切り出し回収した。これとpBSK202由来の3kbEcoRI断片とをライゲーションキット(宝酒造株式会社)を用いて4℃で一晩反応させることにより、プラスミドpSJ023を作製した(図2)。

【0021】5) プラスミド p S J 0 2 3 を含むロドコッカス 属細菌形質転換体のニトリルヒドラターゼ活性

工程 3) と同様にして、プラスミドpSJO23のロドコカッ ス ロドクロウスATCC12674への導入を行い組み換え 体(ATCC12674/pSJ023)を作製した。こうし て作製したロドコッカス属細菌組換え体をMYK培地(50μ g/mlカナマイシン含有) 10mlに接種し、30℃で24時間 前培養した。この培養物1mlを培地100ml(1.5%グ ルコース、0. 1%パクトイーストエキス、1%グルタミン酸 ナトリウム、0. 05%KH2PO4、0. 05%K2HPO 4、0.05%硫酸マグネシウム、0.01%塩化コバルト、 pH 7.2、50 µg/mlカナマイシン含有)に加え、30℃で60 時間培養した。集菌後、この菌体を50mMリン酸緩衝液(p H 7.7) に懸濁し、その一部を2.5%アクリロニトリルを含 有する同緩衝液中で10℃、10分反応させた。1N塩酸の添 加により反応を止め、反応液中の生成アクリルアミドを高速液 体クロマトグラフィーを用いて測定したところ40mMのアク リルアミドの生成が認められた。

phenol treatment and the ethanol precipitation . Next, overnight it reacted with linker p EcoR1 (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) and 4 $^{\circ}$ C making use of the ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK). With this solution plasmid pSJ008 was acquired from E. coli which neoplastic transformation is done.

[0019] In addition, from plasmid pBSK302 region an d approximately 3 kb EcoRV fragment whichinclude gene which regulator gene code is done, it separated due to 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from gel and recovered. It did cutting with restriction enzyme, 2 hours by reacting with the 37 °C vis-a-vis pBSK302 of 10 1, including 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 78 1 and restriction enzyme EcoRV2 1. Making use of pUC118 and ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK) which cut off this 3 kb EcoRV fragment 1 I, with the EcoRI it inserted to pUCI18 overnight by reacting with the 4 °C, produced pBSK202. plasmid pBSK202 after cutting off, it separated 3 kb fragment with restriction enzyme EcoR1 dueto 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from gel and recovered.

[0020] Next, plasmid pSJ008 with restriction enzyme EcoRl after partial hydrolysis, furthermore it treatedBA P with alkali フォス tough ぁーゼ (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK), it separated 8.72 kb fragmentdue to 0.7 % agarose electrophoresis, cut from gel and recovered. plasmid pSJ023 was produced overnight by reacting with 4 °C this andthe 3 kb EcoRl fragment of pBSK202 derivation making use of ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK), (Figure 2).

[0021] 5) includes plasmid pSJ023 nitrile hydratase a ctivity of Rhodococcus sp. bacteria transformed host which

Step 3) to similar to , it introduced to ロド cocaつす rhodochrous ATCC12674 of plasmid pSJ023 and rearranged and produced body (ATCC12674/pSJ023). In this way, inoculation it did Rhodococcus sp. bacteria recombinant which is produced in MYK culture medium (50 g/ml kanamycin content) 10 ml, 2.4 hours preculture did with 30 °C. This culture 1 ml in addition to culture medium 100 ml (1.5 % glucose, 0.1 % Bacto yeast extract, 1 % sodium glutamate, 0. 05 % KH₂ PO₄ , 0.05 % K₂ HPO₄ , 0.05 % magnesium sulfate, 0.01 % cobalt chloride, pH 7.2 and 50 g/ml kanamycin content), 60 hour it cultured with the 30 °C. After microbe collection, suspension it did this cell mass in 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.7), thepart of that 10 °C and 10 min it reacted in same bufferwhich contains 2.5 % acrylonitrile. It stopped reaction with addition of 1N hydrochloric acid, when formationacrylamide in

【0022】6) ロドコッカス属細菌用発現ベクターの作製

工程 4)で作製したプラスミド p S J O 2 3 からニトリルヒドラターゼ遺伝子を含む領域を取り除くことにより汎用的な発現ベクターを作製した。 10μ I の p S J O 2 3 に対し、 10μ I の p S J O 2 3 に対し、 10μ I の p S J O 2 3 に対し、 10μ I できたいる。 10μ I の 10μ

[0023]

【発明の効果】ロドコッカス属細菌用発現ベクターに外来遺伝子を組み込みロドコッカス属菌体内に共存させることにより、 構成的に外来遺伝子の発現を可能にせしめる。

[0024]

【配列表】

配列番号:1

配列の長さ:244

配列の型:アミノ酸

トポロジー:直鎖状

配列の種類:タンパク質

起源

生物名:ロドコッカス エリスロポリス (Rhodococcus eryth

ropolis)

株名:SK92-B1

配列:

reaction mixture was measured making use of highperformance liquid chromatography it couldrecognize formation of acrylamide of 40 mM.

[0022] 6) production of expression vector for Rhodo coccus sp. bacteria

Common expression vector was produced step 4) by r emoving region which includes the nitrile hydratase gene from plasmid pSJ023 which is produced with. 2 hours it reacted with 37 °C vis-a-vis pSJ023 of 10 Lincluding 10 times concentration restriction enzyme buffer 10 1, sterile water 78 1 and restriction enzyme Xbal2 1. overnight it reacted with 4 °C after that making use of the ligation kit (Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7063) KK). Next, step 1-2) it produced competent cell of similar E. coli JM109, the 10 Ladded this reaction mixture, 3.0 min left with 0 °C. after that, 30 second heat shock was given with 42 °C and with the0 °C after 2 min cooling, SOC culture medium 6 0-minute shaking culture was done with 0.8 mladding 37 °C. This each 200 Lin LB agar culture medium of kananycin 100 g/ml content it cultured with the spread and 37 °C. step 1-3) it manufactured similar plasmid concerning thetransformed host colony which is grown on agar culture medium. In this way, plasmid which is acquired pRY01 it designated, made he Rhodococcus sp. expression vector.

[0023]

[Effects of the Invention] Exogenote is installed in expression vector for Rhodococcus sp. bacteria and revealing theexogenote is made constitute possible by coexisting inside Rhodococcus sp. cell mass.

[0024]

< sequence table >

Sequence Number: 1

Length of sequence: 244

Form of sequence: Amino acid

Topology: Straight chain

Kind of sequence: Protein

Origin

Organism name: Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodoco

ccus erythopolis)

Strain name: SK92 - B1

Arrangement:

15	MetAlaGlyAlaAspValHisAlaGlnGlyGlyThrAsnArgArg	Met Ala Gly Ala Asp ValHis Ala Gln Gly Gly Thr Asn ArgArg 15				
30	AlaArg eLeuVa Va AspAspG uLysHisVa ArgThrMet	Ala Arg Ile LeuValVal Asp Asp Glu LysHisValArg Thr Met 30				
45	ValThrTrpGlnLeuGluSerGluAsnPheAspValValAlaAla	Val Thr Trp Gln Leu Glu Ser GluA sn Phe Asp Val Val Ala Ala 45				
60	AlaAspGlyAspAlaAlaLeuArgGlnValThrGluSerAlaPro	Ala Asp Gly Asp Ala Ala LeuArg Gln Val Thr Glu Ser Ala Pro 60				
75	AspLeuMetValLeuAspLeuSerLeuProGlyLysGlyGlyLeu	Asp LeuMet Val Leu Asp Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Gly Gly Leu 75				
90	GluValLeuAlaThrValArgArgThrAspAlaLeuProlleVal	Glu ValLeu Ala Thr ValArgArg Thr Asp Ala Leu P ro He Val 90				
105	ValLeuThrAlaArgArgAspGluThrGluArglleValAlaLeu	ValLeu Thr Ala ArgArg Asp Glu Thr GluA rg fle V al Ala Leu 105				
120	AspLeuGlyAlaAspAspTyrVallleLysProPhaSer <u>P</u> roArg	Asp Leu Gly Ala Asp Asp TyrVal He Lys Pro Phe Ser Pro Arg 120				
135	GluLeuAlaAlaArgIleArgAlaValLeuArgArgThrThrAla	Glu Leu Ala Ala Arg IIe Arg Ala ValLeuArgArg Th r Thr Ala 135				
150	GluProProHisGluAlaAlaValGlnArgPheGlyAspLeuGlu	Glu Pro Pro His GluA la Ala Val Gln Arg Phe Gly Asp Leu Glu 150				
165	NeAspThrAlaAlaArgGluValArgLeuHisGiyNleProLeu	Ile Asp Thr Ala Ala Arg Glu ValArgLeuHis Gly Ile Pro Leu 165				
180	GluPheThrThrLysGluPheAspLeuLeuAlaTyrMetAlaAla	Glu Phe Thr Thr Lys Glu Phe Asp LeuLeu Ala Tyr Met Ala Ala 180				
195	SerProMetGInValPheSerArgArgArgLeuLeuLeuGIuVal	Ser Pro Met Gln Val Phe Ser ArgArgArgLeuLeuLe u Glu Val 195				
210	TrpArgSerSerProAspTrpGinGinAspAlaThrValThrGlu	Tr pA rg Ser Ser Pro Asp Trp Gln Gln Asp Ala Thr Val Thr Glu 210				
225	HisValHisArglleArgArgLyslleGluGluAspProThrLys	His Val His Arg I le Arg Arg Lys I le Glu Glu Asp Pro Thr Lys 225				
240	ProThrlleLeuGInThrValArgGlyAlaGlyTyrArgPheAsp	Pro Thr Ile Leu Gln Thr Val Arg Gly Ala Gly Tyr Arg Phe Asp 240				
244	GlyGluArgAla	Gly GluA rg Ala 244				
[00	25】配列番号: 2	[0025] Sequence Number: 2				
配列の	長さ:534	Length of sequence: 534				
配列の	型:アミノ酸	Form of sequence: Amino acid				
トポロ	ジー:直鎖状	Topology: Straight chain				

配列(の種類:タンパク質	Kind of sequence: Protein		
起源		Origin		
生物 ² ropol	名:ロドコッカス エリスロポリス (Rhodococcus eryth is)	Organism name: Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodococcus erythopolis)		
株名	: SK92-B1	Strain name: SK92 - BI		
配列	:	Arrangement:		
15	MetMetThrAspThrLeuProSerSerSerArgTrpThrLeuGlu	MetMet Thr Asp Thr Leu Pro Ser Ser Ser ArgTrp T hr Leu Glu 15		
30	GlyProHisLeuGlnProLeuGlnGlyGluAlaLeuAlaAspLeu	Gly Pro HisLeu Gln Pro Leu Gln Gly GluA laLeu Ala Asp Leu 30		
45	HisAlaArgThrLeuGluMetlleThrSerGlyArgGluLeuHis	His Ala Arg Thr Leu Glu Met He Thr Ser Gly Arg Glu LeuHis 45		
60	GluThrLeuGluValValAlaArgGlylleGluG:LeuMetPro	Glu Thr Leu Glu Val Val Ala Arg Gly He Glu Glu LeuMet Pro 60		
75	GlyLysArgCysAlalleLeuLeuLeuAspAsnThrGlyProVal	Gly LysArgCys Ala He LeuLeuLeu Asp Asn Thr G ly Pro Val 75		
90	LeuArgCysGlyAlaAlaProThrMetSerAlaProTrpArgArg	LeuArgCys Gly Ala Ala Pro Thr Met Ser Ala Pro T r pA rgArg 90		
105	TrplleAspSerLeuValProGlyProMetSerGlyGlyCysGly	Tr pI le Asp Ser LeuVal Pro Gly Pro Met Ser Gly G ly Cys Gly 105		
120	ThrAlaValHisLeuGlyGluProVallleSerTyrAspValAla	Thr Ala ValHisLeu Gly Glu Pro Val Ile Ser Tyr As p Val Ala 120		
135	AspAspProLysPheArgGlyProPheArgAlaAiaAlaLeuHis	Asp Asp Pro Lys Phe Arg Gly Pro Phe Arg Ala Al a Ala LeuHis 135		
150	GluGlyIleArgAlaCysTrpSerThrProValThrSerGlyAsp	Glu Gly Ile Arg Ala CysTrp Ser Thr Pro Val Thr Se r Gly Asp 150		
165	GlyThrlleLeuGlyThrPheAlalleTyrGlySerValProAla	Gly Thr Ile Leu Gly Thr Phe Ala Ile Tyr Gly Ser Va l Pro Ala 165		
180	PheProAlaGInGInAspValAlaLeuValThrGInCysThrAsp	Phe Pro Ala Gln Gln Asp Val Ala LeuVal Thr Gln Cys Thr Asp 180		
195	LeuThrAlaAlaVallleThrThrHisLysLeuHisGlnAspLeu	Leu Thr Ala Ala Val Ile Thr Thr HisLysLeuHis Gln Asp Leu 195		
210	SerMetSerGluGluArgPheArgArgThrPheAspSerAsnVal	Ser Met Ser Glu GluA rg Phe ArgArg Thr Phe Asp Ser Asn Val 210		
225	ValGlyMetAlaLeuLeuAspGluSerGlySerSerlleArgVal	Val Gly Met Ala LeuLeu Asp Glu Ser Gly Ser Ser I le ArgVal 225		
240	AsnAspThrLeuCysAlaLeuThrAlaAlaProProArgArgLeu	Asn Asp Thr LeuCys Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro ArgArgLeu 240		
255	LeuGlyHisProMetGlnGlulleLeuThrAlaAspSerArgGlu	Leu Gly His Pro Met Gln Glu IIe Leu Thr Ala Asp Scr Arg Glu 255		

270	ProPheAlaAsnGInLeuSerSerIIeArgGIuGIyLeuThrAsp	Pro Phe Ala Asn Gln Leu Ser Ser Ile Arg Glu Gly Leu Thr Asp 270				
285	GlyGlyGlnLeuAspGlyArglleGlnThrThrGlyGlyArgTrp	Gly Gly Gln Leu Asp Gly Arg Ile Gln Thr Thr Gly Gly ArgTrp 285				
300		lle Pro ValHisLeu Ser Ile Ser Gly MetTrp Thr Thr GluArg 300				
315	GluPheMetGlyPheSerValHisValLeuAsplleSerGluArg	Glu Phe Met Gly Phe Ser ValHisValLeu Asp He Ser GluArg 315				
330	LeuAlaAlaGluArgAlaArgGluGluGlnLeuGluAlaGluVal	Leu Ala Ala GluA rg Ala Arg Glu Glu Gln Leu Gl uA la Glu Val 330				
345	AlaArgHisThrAlaGluGluAlaSerArgAlaLysSerThrPhe	Ala ArgHis Thr Ala Glu GluA la Ser Arg Ala Lys S er Thr Phe 345				
360	LeuSerGlyMetThrHisGluValGlnThrProMetAlaVallle	Leu Ser Gly Met Thr His Glu Val Gln Thr Pro Met Ala Val Ile 360				
375	ValGlyPheSerGluLeuLeuGluThrLeuAspLeuAspGluGlu	Val Gly Phe Ser Glu LeuLeu Glu Thr Leu Asp Leu Asp Glu Glu - 375				
390	ArgArgGInCysAlaTyrArgLysIleGlyGluAlaAlaLysHis	ArgArg Gln Cys Ala TyrArgLys He Gly GluA la A la LysHis 390				
405	VallleSerLeuValAspAspValLeuAspIleAlaLysIleGlu	Val IIe Ser LeuVal Asp Asp ValLeu Asp IIe Ala Ly s IIe Glu 405				
420	AlaGiyAlaileThrLeuGinAspGiuAsplieAspLeuSerGiu	Ala Gly Ala Ile Thr Leu Gln Asp GluA s pI le Asp Leu Ser Glu 420				
435	GluValAlaThrlleValGluMetLeuGluProlleAlaArgAsp	Glu Val Ala Thr Ile Val Glu MetLeu Glu Pro Ile Al a Arg Asp 435				
450	ArgAspArgAspValCysLeuArgTyrValProProGinThrPro	Arg Asp Arg Asp ValCysLeuArgTyrVal Pro Pro G In Thr Pro 450				
465	ValHisValCysSerAspArgArgArgValArgGluValLeuLeu	ValHisValCys Ser Asp ArgArgArgValArg Glu Val LeuLeu 465				
480	AsnileValSerAsnGlylleLysTyrAsnArgLeuGlyGlyVal	Asn Ile Val Ser Asn Gly Ile LysTyr Asn ArgLeu Gl y Gly Val 480				
495	ValAspProProThrGlySerGlyAlaAlaArgProArgGlnThr	Val Asp Pro Pro Thr Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Arg Pro Arg Gln Thr 495				
510	ArgAlaProAspTyrProAlaThrProThrThrAsnSerSerSer	Arg Ala Pro Asp Tyr Pro Ala Thr Pro Thr Thr Asn Ser Ser Ser 510				
525	ProSerThrGlyTrpGluSerArgProArgGlyCysLysGlyArg	Pro Ser Thr Gly Trp Glu Ser Arg Pro Arg Gly Cys Lys Gly Arg 525				
534	GlySerValLeuArgSerProAlaArg	Gly Ser ValLeuArg Ser Pro Ala Arg 5				
[00	2 6】配列番号:3	[0026] Sequence Number: 3				

配列の長さ:735

配列の型:核酸 Form of sequence: Nucleic acid 鎖の数:二本鎖 Number of strands: Double strand トポロジー:直鎖状 Topology: Straight chain Origin 生物名:ロドコッカス エリスロポリス (Rhcdococcus eryth Organism name: Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodoco ropolis) ccus erythopolis) 株名:SK92-B1 Strain name: SK92 - B1 配列: Arrangement: ATG GCC GGA GCG GAC GTC CAC GCC CAG GGT GGC ACG AAT CGA ATG GCC GGA GCG GAC GT C CAC GCC CAG G GT GGC ACG AAT CGA C GT GCA CGC ATC CTC GTC GTC GAC GAC GAA AAA CAC GTG CGC ACG GCA CGC ATC CT C GT C GT C GAC GAC GAA ATG AA ACA C GT G CGC ACG ATG 90 GTG ACG TGG CAA CTC GAA TCG GAG AAT TTC GAT GTT GTC GCT GT G AC GT GG CAA CT C GAA TCG GAG AAT TT C GAT GTT GT CGCT GCG 135 GCA GAC GGA GAT GCG GCA CTG CGT CAG GTC ACT GAG AGC GCA GCA GAC GGA GAT GCG GCA CT G C GT CAG GT C A CT GAG AGC GCA CCC 180 GAT TIG ATG GIG CTC GAT CTG TCG CTC CCG GGG AAA GGT GGG GAT T TGA TG GT G CT C GA TCT GT CGCT C C CG GGG AAA G GT GG GT TG 225 GAA GTG CTC GCT ACG GTC CGC AGA ACC GAT GCA CTG CCT ATC GAA GT G CT CGCT ACG GT C CGC AGA ACC GAT GCA CT G C CT ATC GT C 270 GTG CTC ACA GCA CGC CGC GAT GAA ACC GAA CGG ATC GTC GCG GT G CT C ACA GCA CGC CGC GA TGA A ACC CTG GAA CGG ATC GT C G CGCT G 315 GAT CTC GGC GCC GAT GAC TAC GTC ATC AAA CCG TTC TCC CCG GA TCT C GGC GCC GA TGA CT AC GT C ATC A CGG AA CC GT TCT CC CCG CGG 360 GAA TTG GCC GCC CGT ATC CGG GCA GTG CTT CGT CGA ACC ACA GAA TTG GCC GCC C GTA TC CGG GCA GT G C GCT TTCGT CGA ACC ACA G CT 405 GAA CCC CCA CAC GAG GCG GCG GTT CAG CGA TTC GGT GAC CTA GAA CCC CC ACA C GAG GCG GCG GT T CAG C GAG GA TTC G GT GAC CT A GAG 450 ATC GAC ACC GCT GCG CGC GAG GTT CGG CTC CAC GGG ATA CCG ATC G ACA C CGCT GCG CGC GAG GT T CGG C CTC T C CAC GGG ATA C CGCT C 495 GAG TIC ACC ACC AAG GAG TIC GAT CTG CTG GCC TAT ATG GCC GA GT TC ACC ACC AAG GA GT TC GA TCT G CT G GC CT AT ATG GCC GCA 540 TCA CCG ATG CAG GIC TIC AGC CGA CGC AGA TIG TTG CTC GAG TCA CCG ATG CAG GT CT TC AGC CGA CGC AG GTG ATT GT TG CT C GAG GT G 585 TGG CGA TCG TCG CCC GAC TGG CAG CAG GAC GCC ACC GTG ACC TGG CGA TC GT CG CCC GA CT GG CAG CAG GA 630 C GCC ACC GT G ACC GAG 630 CAC GTG CAC CGC ATT CGC CGC AAG ATC GAA GAA GAT CCC ACC CAC GT G CAC CGC ATT CGC CGC AAG ATC GA AAA 675 A GAA GAT CCC ACC AAA 675

Length of sequence: 735

CCG ACG ATC CTG CAG ACA GTG CGG GGA GCC GGT TAC CGT ITC GAC 720	CCG ACG ATC CT G CAG ACA GT G CGG GGA GCC G GT TAC C GT TTC GAC 720
GGA GAG CGT GCA TGA 735	GGA GAG C GT GCA TGA 735
【〇〇27】配列番号:4	[0027] Sequence Number: 4
配列の長さ: 1605	Length of sequence: 1605
配列の型:核酸	Form of sequence: Nucleic acid
鎖の数:二本鎖	Number of strands: Double strand
トポロジー:直鎖状	Topology: Straight chain
起源	Origin
生物名:ロドコッカス エリスロポリス (Rhodococcus eryth ropolis)	Organism name: Rhodococcus erythropolis (Rhodococcus erythopolis)
株名:SK92-B1	Strain name: SK92 - B1
बरमा :	Arrangement:
ATG ATG ACC GAC ACA CTG CCC TCC TCG TCC CGT TGG ACC CTT GAA 45	A TGA TGA CC G ACA CA CT G CC CT C CT C
GGC CCG CAT CTC CAG CCG CTG CAG CGT GAG GCC CTG GCG GAT CTC 90	GGC CCG CA TCT C CAG C CGCT G CAG G GT G AG GCC CT G GCG GA TCT C 90
CAC GCC CGT ACG CTC GAG ATG ATC ACT TCC GGG AGA GAA TTG	CAC GCC C GTA CGCT C GAG A TGA TC A CT T CC GGG AGA GAA TTG CAC 135
GAG ACA CTC GAG GTG GTC GCC CGC GGC ATC GAG GAA CTG ATG CCG 180	GAG ACA CT C GAG GT G GT C GCC CGC GGC ATC GAG GAA CT G ATG CCG 180
GGC AAA CGT TGC GCA ATT CTG TTG CTC GAC AAC ACC GGA CCG GTA 225	GGC AAA C GT TGC GCA AT TCT GT TG CT C G ACA ACA CC GGA CCG GTA 225
TTG CGC TGC GGC GCG GCC CCA ACA ATG AGC GCG CCG TGG CGC CGG 270	TTG CGCT GC GGC GCG GCC CCA ACA A TGA GC GCG CC GT GG CGC CGG 270
TGG ATC GAC AGC CTC GTC CCT GGT CCG ATG TCG GGT GGC TGC GGC 315	TGG ATC G ACA GC CT C GT C CT G GT CCG AT GT CG G GT GG CT GC GGC 31 5
ACA GCG GIT CAC CTC GGC GAG CCG GIT ATT TCC TAT GAC GIG GCC 360	ACA GCG GTTCAC CTCGGCGAGCCGGTT ATTTCCTATGACGTGGCC 360
GAT GAC CCG AAA TTC CGC GGC CCC TTC CGC GCC GCA GCC CTC CAC 405	GA TGA C CCG AAA TTC CGC GGC CC CT TC CG C GCC GCA GCC CT C CAC 405
	GAG GGC ATA C GT GC CT G CT G GT CC ACC C CC GT C ACA AGC GGA GAC 450
***	GGC ACG ATC CT C GGC A CT TTC GCG A TCT AC GGA TCC GT G CCG GCG 495
	TTC CCC GC ACA ACA G GAC GT T GCC CT G GT C ACC CAA TGC ACC GAC 540

CTG ACC	GCT 585		GTC	ATC	ACC	ACC	CAC	AA.A	CTI	CAT	CAA	GAT	CT G AC CGCT GCC GT C ATC ACC ACC C ACA AA CT T CAT CAA GA TCT G 585
AGC ATG GTC	630		GAG	CGG	TTC	CGA	. CGC	ACC	: ттс	GAT	TCC	AAT	AGC A TGA GC GAG GAG CG GT TC CGA CGC AC CT TC GAT TCC AAT GT C 630
GTC GGC GTC	ATG 675		CTT	CTC	GAC	GAA	TCC	GGC	тсс	AGC	ATC	CGC	GT C GGC ATG GCA CT TCT C GAC GAA TCC GG CT CC AGC ATC CGC GT C 675
AAC GAC	ACC 720		TGC	GCG	TTG	ACC	GCA	GCT	CCG	CCA	CGG	CGC	AAC G ACA CC CT GT GC GC GT TGA CC GCA G CT CCG CCA CGG CGC CT C 720
CTC GGC GAA	CAC 765	CCC	ATG	CAG	GAG	ATA	CTC	ACC	GCC	GAC	TCC	CGG	CT C GGC CAC CCC ATG CAG GAG A TACT C AC C GCC GA CT CC CGG GAA 765
CCG TTC GAC	GCC 810	AAT	CAG	TTG	TCC	TCC	ATC	CGT	GAG	GGA	TTG	ACC	CC GT TC GCC AAT CA GT T GT C CT CC ATC C GT GAG GGA T TGA CC GAC 810
GGC GGA TGG	CAG 855	CTC	GAC	GGA	CGA	ATC	CAA	ACC	ACC	GGA	GGT	CGG	GGC GG ACA G CT C GAC GGA CGA ATC CAA A CC ACC GGA G GT CG GT GG 855
ATT CCG CGG	GTG 900	CAC	CTG	TCC	ATC	AGC	GGT	ATG	TGG	AČC	ACG	GAG	ATT CCG GT G CAC CT GT CC ATC AGC G GTA T GT GG ACC ACG GAG CGG 900
GAG TTC CGC	ATG 945	GGA	TTC	AGC	GTC	CAT	GTC	CTG	GAC	ATC	TCC	GAG	GA GT TC ATG GGA TTC AGC GT C CAT GT C C T G G ACA TCT CC GAG CGC 945
CTG GCC GTT	GCC 990	GAA	CGC	GCC	CGC	GAG	GAA	CAA	CIC	GAG	GCC	GAG	CT G GCC GCC GAA CGC GCC CGC GAG GA ACA A CT C GAG GCC GAG GT T 990
GCC CGC TTC 1	CAT 1035	ACC	GCG	GAG	GAA	GCC	AGT	CGC	GCC	AAG	TCC	ACG	GCC CGC CAT ACC GCG GAG GAA GCC A GT C GC GCC AA GT CC AC GT TC 103 5
CTG TCC ATC 1	GGC 080	ATG	ACG	CAC	GAG	GTC	CAA	ACG	CCC	ATG	GCC	GTT	CT GT CC GGC A TGA CG CAC GAG GT C CAA A CG CCC ATG GCC GT T ATC 1080
GTC GGA GAA 1	TTC 125	AGT	GAG	CTA	CTC	GAG	ACG	CTG	GAC	CTG	GAT	GAA	GT C GGA TTC A GT GAG CT A CT C GAG A CG CT G GAC CT G GA TGA A GAA 1125
CGT CGT CAC 1	CAG 170	TGC	GCC	TAC	CGC	AAG	ATC	GGC	GAA	GCC	GCG .	AAA	C GT C GT CA GT GC GC CT AC CGC AAG ATC GGC GAA GCC GCG AA ACA C 1170
GTG ATC GAA 1		CTG	GTC	GAC	GAC	GTT	CTC	GAT	ATA	GCC	AAG	ATC	GT G A TCT CC CT G GT C GAC GAC GT TCT C GAT ATA GCC AAG ATC GAA 1215
GCC GGC GAA 1	GCT 260	ATC	ACT	CTG	CAG	GAC	GAA	GAC	ATC	GAC	CTG	TCC	GCC GG CGCT ATC A CT CT G CAG GAC GAA G ACA TC GAC CT GT CC GAA 1260
GAA GTT GAC 1	GCC 305	ACC	ATC (GTG	GAG	ATG	CTC	GAG	CCC	ATC	GCC (CGT	GAA GTT GCC ACC ATC GT G GAG ATG CT C G AG CCC ATC GCC C GT GAC 1305
CGT GAC	CGT 350	GAC	GTC 1	TGC (CTG	CGG	TAC	GTC	CCG	CCG	CAG /	ACA	C GT GAC C GT GAC GT CT GC CT G CG GTA C GT C CCG CCG CAG ACA CCG 1350
GTG CAC	GTG 395	TGC	TCG (GAC (CGG	CGG	CGG	GTG	CGG	GAA ·	GTG (CTG	GF G CAC GTGT G CT CG GAC CGG CGG CGG G T G CGG GAA GT G CT G CT C 1395
AAC ATC (GTC 440	TCC /	AAC (GGG /	ATC A	AAG	TAC	AAT	CGG	CTC	GGT (GT	A ACA TC GT CT CC AAC GGG ATC AA GTA C A AT CGG CT C G GT G GTGT C 1440

GTC GAC CCC CCA ACA GGA TCA GGG GCT GCT CGT CCG CGT CAG ACG 1485

AGE GCC CCG GAC TAC CCA GCG ACG CCG ACG ACG AAC TCT TCG AGC 1530

CCT TCA ACC GGC TGG GAG TCG AGG CCA CGG GGG TGC AAG GGT CGG 1575

GGC TCG GTC TTG CGC TCT CCC GCG CGC TGA 1605

[0028]

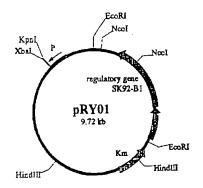
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】組換え体pSJ002の作製図

【図2】組換え体 p S J O 2 3 の作製図

【図3】発現ベクターpRYO1の制限酵素地図

【図3】



GT C GAC CCC CCA ACA GGA TCA GGG G CT G CT C GT CCG C GT CAG ACG 1485

AGG GCC CCG GA CT AC CCA GCG ACG CCG AC G ACG AA CT CT TCG AGC 1530

C CT TCA ACC GG CT GG GA GT CG AGG CCA C GG GG GT GC AAG G GT CGG 1575

GG CT CG GT CT TG CGCT CT CCC GCG CGCT GA 1605

[0028]

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] Work graph making of recombinant pSJ002

[Figure 2] Work graph making of recombinant pSJ023

[Figure 3] Restriction enzyme map of expression vector pRY01

[Figure 3]

